

G. P. LAMMERT.AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR.**Public Auction**

ON
TUESDAY, the 7th January, 1919,
commencing at 3 p.m.
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,
1 MARINE MOTOR 25 H.P. with
Shaft and Propeller.
1 MOTOR BOAT HULL
Length 38' 0"
Beam 8' 9"
On view: Now.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1919.

INTIMATIONS

N.O.S.—It is hereby notified that
licences to keep dogs were due
for renewal on the first day of January.
All persons owning dogs who have not
yet obtained licences are advised to do
so as soon as possible.
E. D. C. WOLFE,
Captain Superintendent of Police.
Hongkong, 3rd January, 1919.

N.O.S.—It is hereby notified that
licences for private rickshaws were
due for renewal on the first day of January.
Owners of private rickshaws
who have not yet obtained licences
are advised to do so as soon as possible.
E. D. C. WOLFE,
Captain Superintendent of Police.
Hongkong, 3rd January, 1919.

**DAY OF THANKSGIVING
AND PRAYER.**
SUNDAY, January 5.
An United Service will be held in the
THEATRE ROYAL,
AT 9 P.M.
Open to All.
The Chair will be taken by
COMMODORE GURNER, R.N.
The Speakers will be
THE BISHOP OF VICTORIA,
Hongkong, and the
REV. J. KIRK MACONACHIE.

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN ROBERTSON has
this day been admitted a partner
in our firm.
W. A. HANNIBAL & CO.,
HONGKONG AND CANTON,
January 1, 1919.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of
JOSEPH EADIE BINGHAM
in the firm of Lowe, Bingham & Mat-
thews, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore
and London, ceases from date hereof.
The practice will continue to be
carried on with the name and style
unchanged.

**A. R. LOWE,
P. N. MATTHEWS,
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
E. M. ROSS.**

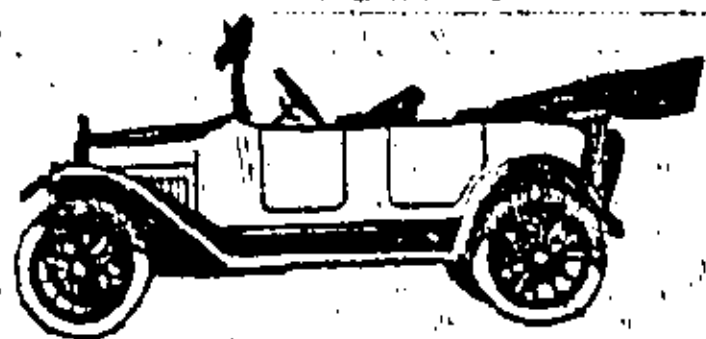
December 31, 1918.

**DO YOU WANT
A VOTE?
REMEMBER
the
CONSTITUTIONAL
REFORM MEETING.**

CITY HALL
THURSDAY,
9TH JANUARY, 1919.
AT 6 P.M.
**HONGKONG DEFENCE
CORES.**

MAJOR E. A. MORGAN and
M. OFFICERS invite all Members
of the Hongkong Defence Corps to a
Smoking Concert at the Theatre Royal
on **FRIDAY, the 10th January, 1919,**
at 9 p.m., when the prizes won at the
recent Corps Rifle Meeting will be
presented by H. E. The Officer Ad-
ministering the Government (The Hon.
Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G.)—Undress.

Hongkong, December 31, 1918.

INTIMATIONS**METEOR GARAGE**Sole distributors of
MAXWELL CARS.Automobiles for Hire
and for Sale
at reasonable Prices.

Phone 2500.

65 Des Voeux Road
Central.**KODAKS****& FILMS**Plates & Papers.
Developing & Printing
Undertaken.**A. TACK & CO.,**
26, Des Voeux Road Central.**DAIRY FARM NEWS.****CHEESE!****CHEESE!!****CHEESE!!!**Adds variety to your diet and is
healthful food.
American Cheese. Cottage Cheese.
French "Pine".
Cottager "Potted".**BARGAIN****SALE****40 per cent.****REDUCTION****ON****DOLLS.****GRACA & CO.,**No. 10, Wyndham Street,
P. O. Box 630. Hongkong.**PATELL & CO.****ORIENTAL PRODUCE****EXPORTERS,****SILK-MERCHANTS,****COMMISSION AGENTS.****Agencies in****NEW YORK,****SAN FRANCISCO, U.S.A.****Branches:—****CANTON,****YOKOHAMA,****BOMBAY.****HEAD OFFICE: PRINCE'S BUILDING,****HONGKONG.****JAPANESE MAKERS.**

Every kind of Footwear

MADE**TO****ORDER****CHERRY & CO.**

FEDDER STREET,

Opposite Hongkong Hotel.

Telephone No. 491.

Hongkong, March 20, 1914.



THE

"GARRICK"

**LAMBERT & BUTLER'S
GARRICK
CIGARETTES**

ARE MADE FROM THE HIGHEST COST
AND MOST DELICATELY FLAVOURED
TOBACCO
GROWN IN VIRGINIA.

SOLD IN AIR-TIGHT TINS OF 50 CIGARETTES
AND OBTAINABLE AT ALL TOBACCONISTS.

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

TURKEY WITH BAD DRESSING.

The New Cabinet of Turkey is a sort
of compromise, the influence of the Young
Turks not having been entirely elimi-
nated. This is evident in that two mem-
bers are pro-Germans.

AN ARMY JOKE.

The new English 10s. Treasury note
which has made its appearance in London
shows Britannia ruling the waves in the
place where, on the pound issue, St.
George tramples the dragon. She is
typical of the type of a more robust type than
the previous issue, whose more pro-
gressive have in many circles caused the
Bankruptcy to be known alternatively
as a "10s."

THE WRONG BREED.

The American black angles which several
years ago were made to adorn the frieze
of the Public Library Building in Al-
bany, Washington, must come down,
according to a decision of the Board
of Trustees, a decision recently when
the Board of Trustees of the library
decided that the frieze was "offensive."
They were placed in the frieze by an
Austrian decorator. American angles
were ordered, but the Austrian, not know-
ing any kind other than the Prussian,
substituted them. There being no
special objection at that time to the Prus-
sian variety, they were allowed to remain.

PEPPERMINT.

About 45 per cent. of the peppermint
grown in Japan is raised in the
Hokkaido district. The preliminary
steps in the manufacture of men-
thol are carried out by the farmers
themselves with the aid of stills of a sim-
ple design. The peppermint plants are
first dried in sheds or under cover, are
then placed in the stills, where they
undergo a process of "steaming." The
resulting vapours are led off through pipes
into cooling chambers, are condensed and
deposited as crude peppermint oil.

NOT THE PRINTER'S FAULT.

President Wilson really should not.
Or if he must quote Shakespeare he
should mention what it comes from. In
his "The Merry Wives of Windsor," he
used some lines "Henry V." which in-
cluded "But he'll remember with advan-
tages what fate he did that day." The
transcriber of the telegram happened to
leave out the apostrophe, and the "Japan
Advertiser's" intelligent sub-editor being
grammatical enough to know that he
must not have a plural verb made the
passage read: "But he'll remember with
advantages what fate he did that day."
Readers of the "Advertiser" must have
thought that even the President had suc-
ceeded in the prevailing epidemic among
statesmen of strong language.

TO-DAY'S DOGGEREL.

The "League of Nations" is a scheme
To make the world much better.
How dumb the persons all to seem!
Now there's this chance to get her.

CHEEKY.

Councillor P. G. Stewart, of Glasgow,
whose death has just taken place, was
known for his powers of repartee. Very
few got the better of him. On one oc-
casion, however, he met his match. "P. G.,"
addressed a fellow Councillor of
"speaking with his tongue in his
cheek." When it came to the latter's
turn to reply, he retorted that speaking
with his tongue in his cheek was not a
fact, that could be charged against "P. G.,"
whose fault was "speaking with his
cheek in his tongue."

PEDAGOGUES ERR.

Parents who despair of their children
may find consolation in this story about
Liebig, the famous chemist, from Profes-
sor Swift's "Psychology and the Day's
Work." On one occasion when the
school director visited young Liebig's
class and heard his wretched recitation,
he told him that he was the plague of
his teacher and the sorrow of his parents.
What could he ever do? The boy replied
that he was going to be a chemist. The
director laughed uproariously. The boy's
father finally withdrew him from school
because he could not keep up with his
class. In his mature years Liebig said
that the cause of his inability to do the
class work was that his auditory memory
was weak—he could retain little or
nothing that he heard.

A BRAVE SAILOR.

The King has approved the award of
the Albert Medal to Charles Davis Miller,
Leading Seaman, in recognition of his
gallantry. On June 29, 1918, an outbreak
of fire occurred on board Motor Launch
No. 483 whilst refuelling alongside the
jetty at Pembroke Dock, the fire being
caused by the ignition of an overflow of
petrol from the hose. Leading Seaman
Miller, H.M.S. P. C. 51, who was walk-
ing up and down the fore-castle of his
ship, on seeing the flames break out on
the upper deck of the motor launch,
immediately laid over the bows of his
craft on to the motor launch, pushed it
and removed the primers of the depth
charges. He then forced his way through
the flames and kicked the hose over-
board, getting his clothes ignited as he
did so. Having extinguished his burn-
ing clothing by jumping overboard, he
climbed aboard again and assisted in
getting the motor launch in tow. This
man displayed initiative and disregard
of danger, and by his prompt action he
probably averted a serious accident.
Had the depth charges detonated very
great damage would have been done and
lives undoubtedly lost.

**CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP TO BE
PLAYED IN 1919.**

At a meeting of the County Cricket
Advisory Committee it was decided to
run a Championship in 1919, matches
being limited to two days. No change
was made in the number of balls to be
over.

PORTABLE BELGIAN TOWN.

On the slopes of a hill near Havre,
France a typical Belgian village was
built by the American Red Cross. The
houses are all portable. When peace
time comes, the entire village will be
removed to Belgium. Every house is being
built so that it may be readily taken
down, shipped and reassembled. There
are to be two schools, with Belgian teach-
ers, a Belgian priest, Belgian civil officials
and a large co-operative store. The in-
habitants who will move into the village
will be 100 families of refugees from
Belgium, who are destitute and who have
each at least four children. The cottages
will have electric light, running water
and gardens, and will rent for \$6 a
month. Those who cannot pay rent will
be provided for.

WHAT TO DO WITH THE KAISER.

An Armenian in Java wrote to the
papers that the ex-Kaiser and his son
and the others who have been murdering
women and children and committing
atrocities in Belgium and France should
be condemned to transportation for life
and be sent to Port Blair in the And-
aman Islands, like all the other murderers
and fanatics who are sent from the Pun-
jab and other parts of India, such as the
assassinator of Lord Mayo and Chief
Justice Norman. There they will find
many like them to keep company with.
If Napoleon could be sent to St. Helena
and Anah Pasha to Ceylon, who did not
commit such barbarities as the ex-Kaiser
and his followers? Why should they not
be sent to the Andaman Islands for life?
—Yours, etc.

CHINESE AND TIN.

The selling price of tin is quoted at
hundreds of pounds sterling per ton!
The Chinese are probably the best com-
bination of workers the world has ever
known, they understand the tin proposi-
tion, they have the brains, the land, and
the dollars; but the strongest method the
F.M.S. Government has adopted is suc-
cessfully squelching the tin industry.
The Chinese are unable to make tin pla-
ting pay, under present conditions. The
reason why tin mining in the F.M.S. is
not satisfactory business proposition is
suddenly set out in the very able report
of the commission of business men which
recently, after a great deal of labour and
consideration of the matter, published
their ideas on the subject.

G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.**WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.****Hotel Mansions.**

Agents for:—ADMIRALTY CHARTS,
ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES.
KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.
BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES.
ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers,
High Class English Jewellery.

MACARONI, PASTE STARS, EGG NOODLES,**VERMICELLI**

AND ALL KINDS OF SOUP STUFFS.

All our Pastes bear the "Rooster" label and are made from Flour of the Best
Quality containing a large percentage of Gluten. Starch and Gluten are the
principal components of Flour. Gluten is easier to digest and contains more
nutrients than Starch. Manufactured under the most sanitary conditions.
Large quantities have been exported to various important cities in the World.
Terms moderate, especially for Agencies. Orders executed promptly.

THE HING WAH PASTE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD

Head Office: No. 47 and 48, Connaught Road, Central, Hongkong; Telephone 1239.
Principal Factory: No. 71, North Soochow Road, Shanghai, China; Telephone 3355.
Branch Factory: Wing King Street, Causeway Bay, Hongkong.
Cable address: "HINGWAH."

COLONIAL DISPENSARY.

FANCY PERFUMES,
EAU DE COLOGNE,
TOILET SOAPS,
MANICURE SETS.

SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

COLONIAL DISPENSARY.

14, Queen's Road, Central.

Telephone No. 004.

HOTELS AND CAFES.**THE HONGKONG HOTEL****AND****GRILL ROOM****J. H. TAGGART**

MANAGER

THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 Feet above Sea Level.
15 Minutes from Landing Stage
Under the Management of—
Mrs. BLAIR.

KING EDWARD HOTEL**CENTRAL LOCATION**

ALL ELECTRIC TRAMS Pass Entrance, Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting
European Baths and Sanitary Fittings, Hot and Cold Water Systems
throughout, Best of Food and Service.
Telephone 373. Telegraphic Address: "Victoria."
J. WITCHELL, Manager.

PALACE HOTEL**KOWLOON.**

(Two minutes from Star Ferry).

Recently renovated and furnished, electric light and fans throughout
and entirely under new management. Cuisine under the personal supervision
of the proprietor, Bar and Billiard Rooms. Terms moderate. Special terms to
families on application to
Telephone K. 3. Telegraphic Add.: "Palace."
J. H. OXBERRY, Proprietor.

CARLTON HOTEL.

(THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY.)

ICE HOUSE STREET.

Under American Management. Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes
walk from the Banks and Central District. 43 Bedrooms, Excellent Cuisine,
scrupulously clean. Moderate Terms. Monthly and Family Rates on
application to the Proprietress. Launches meet Passenger Boats.
Telegraphic Address: "CARLTON" MRS. F. E. CAMERON.

**BLUE
BIRD**CONFECTIONERS
& CATERERS**ICE CREAM****PARLOUR.****HOT and COLD****DRINKS.****DEALERS IN****Cimbal's and Orange****Blossom****American Chocolates.****Assorted Fancy Cakes.**Address:
Old Four Office Building,
Queen's Road & Pedder Street.**TANG YUK, DISTANT.**

the late SIKIN TING.

14, D'AGUIAR STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE

Consultation free.

VICTORIA CAFE, LTD.

24, Des Voeux Road Central

Telephone No. 981.

We guarantee the quality of our

Bread and Cakes.

We use the highest grade of materials

in their Manufacture.

BRITISH SHIPPING.

"Britannicus," in the course of a lengthy letter to the Times, writes as follows:—

Before the war about a third of the seaborne commerce between foreign nations was carried in British ships. Most of these trades have had to be abandoned. In addition, we have cut to ribbons the commerce between the United Kingdom and the rest of the Empire and of the world, have been forced to reduce sailings to India, Australasia, and the Far East almost to vanishing point, have concentrated our tonnage on the short Atlantic routes, and have thus relinquished trade after trade in which formerly the Red Ensign predominated. Our competitors have been quick to seize their chance. In the last four years they have started some five-and-twenty new steamship services on routes once securely in our possession. The shipowners in Japan, the United States, and the Scandinavian countries have amassed from the war immense wealth with which to enlarge their fleets of tramps and liners, and especially of tramps. No excess profits tax has eaten into their construction funds. No limitation of freights or Blue-book rates have kept down their gross earnings. No discriminatory duties, such as are levied to-day on British shipowners, have been imposed on their rivals. They have been able, in short, to go ahead and to seize with both hands a well-nigh incredible opportunity; and we shall have to meet their rivalry, as Lord Inchcape has pointed out, just when running charges, costs of production, and taxation will all be exceptionally heavy. Left to themselves, British shipowners are confident of their ability to make head even against this sea of troubles. No industry, least of all one so complex and individual as shipping, can flourish so long as there is any doubt as to whether it is to remain in private hands or to be run by officialdom. In this case the existence of the national shipyards raises both doubts and suspicions, and until they are authoritatively laid to rest it is impossible for shipowners to know where they are or to prepare for the future.

It is clearly of the first importance that British shipowners should be able to take immediate advantage of the high freights that will rule for some time, but not, perhaps, for very long, after the war. They can only do so if, on the conclusion of peace, private-owned vessels are released at once, if ships required for Government work are chartered at market rates, if the process of demobilisation is left as much as possible in the care of Government-owned vessels, and if these vessels, as their services cease to be required, are sold by public auction to British shipowners. It is obvious also that schemes should be devised for enabling yards engaged on Admiralty work to resume merchant construction, the moment the war is over. For this purpose the skilled workers in the shipbuilding and marine engineering industries should be among the very first to be released from the Army and the Navy, and the yards and shops should be recognised as having a prior and exceptional claim on the supplies of steel in the country. At this moment between 70,000 and 80,000 men are needed to bring the existing yards and their extensions to maximum capacity. Finally, British shipping interests regard it as an indispensable part of the peace settlement that all enemy shipping should be unconditionally surrendered to the Allies and distributed among them in proportion to their losses. The Council of the Chamber of Shipping, the "competent authorities" on all such matters, has recently expressed the views of the whole shipping community on this point in the clearest possible terms. Shipowners, shipbuilders, and seamen are as unanimously insistent on this as they are on the necessity of abolishing the German control stations, which, beginning as a frontier system of health inspection, developed into Government shipping agencies, and enabled the German companies to get the cream of the Atlantic emigrant traffic, to divide their competitors, and to force unfavourable agreements upon them.

A HONGKONG ADMIRAL PROMOTED.

Rear-Admiral H. D. Wilkin, D.S.O., who has been promoted to flag rank, is well known on the China Station, where he served several commissions. The son of the late Major Wilkin, 11th and 7th Hussars, he entered the Royal Navy in 1875, served as a midshipman on the bombardment of Alexandria, 1882 (medal with clasped hands), was lieutenant commander of the *Whylon* in the Gambia Expedition, 1891-92, lieutenant commander of H.M.S. *Spiridon* during the South African War (medal). He was in command of H.M. *Oller* on the China Station, when in 1900 the *Sandpiper* went down in a typhoon at Hongkong, on which occasion he rescued the officer and men before the sank (promoted commander for this service). In command of H.M.S. *Oller* for some time in the Western Pacific, he was employed in settling affairs in the Tongan Islands. In December, 1905, he was 17 days ashore at Shanghai in connection with the disturbance there, whilst in command of the British forces landed on that occasion. Rear-Admiral Wilkin retired from the Navy in 1913, and returned on the outbreak of the war, and for some time has been in command of the naval forces at Belfast.

DO YOU COUGH?

DON'T overstrain the fine membrane of your throat in trying to dislodge the phlegm. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will accomplish this for you, and cure the cold that is causing it. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

SIR RICHARD DANE.

The retirement of Sir Richard Dane, Inspector-General of the Salt Inspection, from the Chinese Government service called forth much sincere praise and hearty appreciation of his valuable work from the Chinese press, as "Millard's Review." There is but little doubt that the name of Sir Richard will find a warm place, side by side with that of Sir Robert Hart or that of General Gordon, in the hearts of the Chinese people and will live in this country for many generations to come. The Government, which is usually less appreciative than the people and is slow in publicly recognising the services of foreign officials in its employment, on the evening of November 19, conferred upon Sir Richard the Decoration of the First Class Order of the Wen Hu. This is the highest honour that China has in its power to give. It is understood that Sir Richard will go home on furlough and upon the expiration of his furlough will retire from the Government service. He richly deserves the retirement, as he has earned it by his six years' loyal and faithful service in the interest of this country. It is learned from Peking that the Chinese officials are using their influence with the government to obtain a pension for him in recognition of his useful work. Sir Richard is one of the foreign officials working for the Chinese Government who is able to get along smoothly with Chinese officials of all ranks. He is held in high esteem by all those who have come in contact with him. It is said that he acquired his wonderful tact through years of experience in India. He has been able to remove opposition and realise his object without offending the authorities concerned. In the opinion of a former Prime Minister, he is congenial, helpful and sympathetic, knowing the shortcomings of the Chinese people as well as their good qualities. Sir Richard Dane, according to observant Chinese, belongs to that class of Britons who place public interests above personal and who serve principles rather than persons. The "Ching-Pao" of Peking states that Sir Richard's efforts to reorganise the Chinese Government Salt Monopoly have been crowned with success, as is shown in the increased revenue from this source. It is through his untiring work that the government is able to enjoy monthly surplus revenues from the Salt Administration with which to tide over many a financial difficulty during the last twelve months. The "Shih Tso Pao," in commenting upon the valuable services of Sir Richard, states that judging from the splendid results of the Salt Administration and the Maritime Customs, both of which are practically under foreign control, it might do China considerable good instead of harm, as feared by many persons, if the reorganisation of the Chinese land taxes and other national finances were placed in the hands of capable foreigners.

THE EMBARGO ON CHINESE LOANS.

With regard to the loan policy of the present Government of Japan towards China, a diplomatic authority is quoted as stating that there can be no room for doubt in the equitable and unselfish nature of Japan's loan policy, and the Government has now decided to refrain from all loans to China, which may by any chance be misemployed for the promotion of domestic disturbances. The Government does not for a moment desire to put a check on proper and just economic activities of Japanese business men. On the contrary, it is willing to subscribe to such loans as are in the true interest of China, even going the length of inducing other countries to act in union with Japan in the matter. In view of the existing state of estrangement between North and South, however, the Japanese Government has come to the conclusion that to lend money to China at the present juncture is not calculated to promote the happiness of the Chinese, and it is therefore firmly determined to withhold all financial assistance from that country pending the restoration of peace and the realisation of unification. In deciding upon this line of policy, however, the Japanese Government is not actuated by any motives of making fish of one particular faction in China and flesh of another. In the event of unification being effected and peace restored in the neighbouring Republic it is ready not only to give her whatever financial assistance it can afford but to do everything in its power to contribute to the advancement of the happiness and interests of the Chinese. What the Japanese Government most heartily desires is a speedy restoration of peace in China. It is therefore very regrettable that the presence in Japan of General Hsu Shu-cheng, a Northern General, who came to these shores to inspect the recent military manoeuvres, has given rise to baseless rumours that he is negotiating a big loan with the Japanese Government. This fabrication has been so widely disseminated that it has prompted a journal so important as the London "Times" to publish an editorial expressing suspicions of Japan's attitude. This regrettable state of things has compelled the Japanese Government openly to declare its loan policy towards China to the world.

CURE THAT COUGH.

WHEN you have a troublesome cough, it does not mean that you have consumption or that you are going to have it, but it does mean that your lungs are threatened, and it is just as well to be on the safe side and take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy before it is too late. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

Administrative Orders by Major H. A. Morgan, Administrative Commandant.

EXAMINATION FOR PROMOTION. At the promotion examination held on the 18th December, 1918, and following dates, the undermentioned candidates passed:—Captain J. H. W. Armstrong, V.D., 2nd Lieut. R. Sutherland and Corporal C. W. Jeffries.

TRANSFERS. No. 308 Pte. C. Hodgson, No. 302 Pte. A. P. de Silva and No. 414 Pte. T. Bolt are transferred from "A" Company to the Engineer Company, dated 1.1.19.

REGIMENT DUTY. The Board will sit at Headquarters from 5.30 p.m. to 8 p.m. on the following dates:—Friday, 10th January, Monday, 20th, and Friday, 31st.

ANNUAL MUSKETRY COURSE. The following is the result of firing of Annual Course by the undermentioned:—Mounted Section.

Number exercised, 13; 1st class shots, 10; 2nd class shots, 3; total 13. The averages were:—Practice Nos. 13, 10.3; 14, 22.0; 15, 12.0; 16, 10.3; 17, 11.0; 18, 10.4; and 19, 8.0; Company average, 65.3.

"B" Company, No. 8 Platoon. Number exercised, 28. Marksmen, 8; 1st class shots, 12; 2nd class shots, 8; total, 20.

The averages obtained were:—Practice Nos. 13, 14.4; 14, 22.2; 15, 12.8; 16, 24.5; 17, 11.4; 18, 11.7; and 19, 9.8; Company average, 100.37.

Orders for Artillery Company, by Captain J. H. W. Armstrong, V.D.

PARADES AT DEFENCES BATTERY. Monday, 6th Jan.—5.15 p.m. Left Hall Coy. Full drill.

Tuesday, 7th Jan.—7.30 a.m. Night Hal. Coy. New Layars' Class only.

Friday, 10th Jan.—7.30 a.m. Night Hal. Coy. Full drill. 5.15 p.m. Left Hal. Coy. New Layars' Class only.

Orders for Engineer Company, by Captain H. Russell.

All N.C.O.s and men attached to the Engineer Company from other units will return to duty with their own units from this date.

PARADES. All N.C.O.s and men who were attached to the Engineer Company (except those who have completed their Annual Course) and Casuals (those who have not yet completed their T.E.T.s.) will parade on Tuesday, 7th, and Thursday, 9th Jan., at Headquarters for T.E.T. Dress, drill order with pouches and dummies. Officer in charge: Lieut. Kennett.

The following N.C.O.s will attend:—Sergeant Edmonds, Sergeant McHutchison and Corporal Hickling.

Pay.—All N.C.O.s and men who have not drawn their pay for November and December will do so on Tuesday, January 7th, between 11 a.m. and noon at Headquarters.

Rifle Club.—All ranks interested in the formation of an Engineer Company Rifle Club are requested to attend a meeting at Headquarters on Monday, January 6th, at 6.30 p.m.

Musketry.—The following will parade at Kennedy Road on Monday, 6th January, at 5.10 p.m.:—Corporal Stalker, 2nd Corp. McCormack, Lieut. Correll, Fleming, Sappers Ablong, Hassan, Munro and Doherty. Dress, drill order without rifles.

Orders for Infantry Battalion by Major H. A. Morgan.

All N.C.O.s and men attached to the Engineer Company from other units will return to duty with their own units from this date.

PARADES. All N.C.O.s and men who were attached to the Engineer Company (except those who have completed their Annual Course) and Casuals (those who have not yet completed their T.E.T.s.) will parade on Tuesday, 7th, and Thursday, 9th January, at Headquarters for T.E.T. Dress, drill order with pouches and dummies. Officer in charge: Lieut. Kennett.

The following N.C.O.s will attend:—Sergeant Edmonds, Sergeant McHutchison and Corporal Hickling.

PARADES. "B" Company. Sunday, 6th Jan.—7.30 a.m. No. 7 Platoon (N.C.O.s and men who wish to fire at Quarry Bay) at Tai Koo Rifle Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 1, Practices 1 and 2.

SIGNALING SECTION. Tuesday, 7th Jan.—5.15 p.m. At Headquarters. Dress, clean fatigue. Flags to be carried.

RECRUITS. Tuesday, 7th and Friday, 10th Jan.—5.15 p.m. Recruits of all units, except "D" Company, at Headquarters, under Sergeant Oxberry (Tuesday) and Edmonds (Friday). Dress, drill order.

G. E. STEWART, Captain, Adjutant, H.K. Defence Corps. Hongkong, 6th January, 1919.

GROUP.

EVERY young child is susceptible to a group. Don't wait until this dreadful disease strikes your little one before you prepare for it. It comes in the night when chemists' shops are usually closed, and this alone should be a warning. Get and keep Chamberlain's Cough Remedy at hand. It never fails, acts quickly and is absolutely harmless. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

ENGLISH TRUFFLES.

The other day my host asked me whether I should like to take part in a truffling expedition; if so I must be, as it is early in the order to go to the best of the light. As the experience promised well I readily assented, and next morning, soon after daylight, we were tramping to the distant bush woods. The most active member of the party was a little dog owned by a taciturn man who was introduced as the most famous truffle hunter of the country.

Now the truffle is surely one of the strangest plants in the world. It is, of course, a kind of fungus, but its peculiarity is that it lives entirely underground. There are perhaps thirty species of truffle in the British Isles, most of these are uncommon. But the edible truffle, for which we went to hunt, is abundant in certain localities. It occurs on limestone soils, and is in frequent of all in the chalky Bunter that lies to the south west of London. Surrey, Wilts, and Dorset are its best truffling countries.

Those bush woods that we went to hang on the sides of the chalk hills are certain to be prolific in truffles. But the fungus will be buried three or four inches in the mass of rotting leaves, and that is just where the dog plays its own little part.

Let me tell you what happened as soon as we entered the plantation. At a signal from his master the little dog started to run about. Backwards and forwards he went until suddenly he stopped and began to scratch the ground with his paws. At once he was called off and given a morsel of food as a reward. Digging down at the spot indicated by the dog we found our first truffle, black with strange white, and about the size of a small apple. Almost before the find is in our bag the dog has pointed again and an even larger truffle is secured. So we go on until we have four or five pounds of truffles in our bags.

Naturally one wants to hear about the training of this clever little dog who will never make a mistake. Just when he grows out of puppyhood he was practised in the art of finding an old shoe in which a piece of cheese had been hidden. On every occasion when he was successful a reward in the shape of some morsel was instantly forthcoming. Now truffles, when they are mature, have a very distinctive odour which the dog can readily detect. So that when he sees a fungus is present he stops and points.

In France some are commonly employed for hunting truffles, and in this case, little truffles are used, for the pigs naturally grub for food.

At the evening meal we had a dish of truffles. Though I was warned that I like them I must be accustomed to their flavour, I found them to be delicious.

ROMANCE OF BRITISH RUBBER.

Thirty years ago there was practically no marketable rubber grown within the British Empire; a few scientists were experimenting with transported species in Ceylon and the American products introduced had found some favour as horticultural novelties for the Indian gardens of the rich. But the enormous possibilities of rubber culture in the semi-tropical possessions of the British Crown were not realised even by experts. Such was the position in the early '90s of the last century. To-day British rubber has an unchallengeable supremacy as a world commodity. The small beginnings are interesting to recall. Ceylon could claim about 300 acres in 1890, and by 1900 the area under cultivation was still only 1750 acres. Thenceforward however progress was rapid. The planted area in 1904 was estimated to be 11,000 acres and then followed the rush for rubber. By the end of 1906 the Ceylon area under plantation had mounted to 100,000 acres. The Federated Malay States were later to enter the field, but they soon outstripped the Ceylon record. In 1907 there were 350 acres of planted rubber; by 1908 the respective areas were equal. However in 1913 the Malay total had risen to 430,000 acres.

The present approximate areas of rubber plantations must be given in tabulated form; the figures are based on the latest available returns to the end of 1918:

Federated Malay States (100 acres and over)	499,470
Malay Federated States (100 acres and over)	294,058
Straits Settlements (100 acres and over)	129,534
Small Holdings rubber (under 100 acres)	128,000
Acres Planted in 1918	75,000
Total	1,033,069
British India (200 acres and over)	102,100
Ceylon (100 acres and over)	240,000
British North Borneo (100 acres and over)	31,000
Papua, New Guinea (100 acres and over)	11,370
Grand Total	1,430,164

What this graph represents in actual production of rubber may be gauged by the generally accepted estimate that a million acres will produce about 150,000 tons annually. The area is of course capable of vast expansion when the demand for rubber outgrows the present supplies.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

LESS THAN EIGHTEEN PENCE A DAY SAVED, SECURES A YOUNG MAN OF 30 AN INCOME FOR LIFE OF £100 per year. Starting at 55. For other ages in proportion. THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO. OF CANADA, T. M. WELLES, Manager.

WHO ARE THE CZECHO-SLOVAKS?

Before Austria was, we were, and when Austria no longer is, we shall be. —F. Palacky (1893).

(Thus spoke a Czech historian half a century ago, and to-day his prophecy seems on the eve of fulfilment, and we, an insular people, ask ourselves in wonder who these Czech-Slovaks are whose name has thrilled the world and us.)

We are told that they are Bohemians, but we are not much the wiser. Perhaps numbers of us remember the legend that a blind King of Bohemia fell at Crecy, and how his device of three ostrich feathers and the motto "Ich Dien" have ever since been those of the Princes of Wales. It was one of the few picturesque stories of history, and now we are told that as far as the device and motto are concerned, it is untrue. And it gave us a wrong impression, difficult to eradicate, that the Bohemians were Germans, whereas they are Slavs.

The Czech-Slovaks were once an independent nation, but, together with Hungary, they chose as their King Ferdinand of Austria (1868) at a time when the Turks managed Central Europe and under seemed desirable. In 1868 they made an effort to free themselves from the despotic rule of the Hapsburgs, but only their peasant class survived the rebellion. In the nineteenth century came revived hopes, and they set about organising themselves as a nation, ready when the call of liberty came. To-day there are fewer illiterates among them than in any province of Austria.

When the war broke out they were caught in the military organisation of Austria and were sent to fight against the people whom they wished to see victorious. They deserted in thousands, and many volunteered to fight for the Entente.

Czech-Slovak armies were formed in Russia, France, and Italy, so that they soon had nearly as large a fighting force as Great Britain before the war.

When Russia collapsed their position there became serious. If taken prisoners by the Austrians they would be shot. They were given permission to leave the country by Vladivostok, but Trotsky under pressure from the Central Powers, went back on his word and issued an order to disarm them and to shoot them if they resisted.

They did resist, and so effectively that they soon had possession of much of the Trans-Siberian railway and entered and held Vladivostok as conquerors. The organisation of the Czech-Slovak army is due to three men in Paris who formed a council now recognised by the Allies as the Provisional Government of Bohemia. These three men, Masaryk, Benes, and Stefanik, are in touch with a national council in Prague, the capital of Bohemia. The Czech-Slovak aim at freedom for themselves and for other oppressed nationalities in Austria-Hungary.

AMERICA ON THE PACIFIC.

ROMOVED TRANSFER OF WARSHIPS.

There is a report that America will transfer a major portion of her battle fleet to the Atlantic to the Pacific. No confirmatory confirmation is yet received in official quarters in Tokyo in this connection, but nevertheless the *Mainichi* has reason to believe that the report is well-founded. It has been a cherished desire of the various States on the Pacific, says the Osaka journal, that a larger number of warships should be put on the Pacific; but their desire has not so far been realised owing to the more urgent necessity of guarding the Atlantic. Now, however, that Germany has been defeated and her menace to America has been removed, it is probable that the American authorities think it expedient to introduce a change in the policy hitherto pursued and to send a number of warships round to the Pacific from the other side of the Continent. The Osaka journal understands that the work of harbour improvement already proceeding at Mare Island in San Francisco Bay, and at Puget Sound, Washington, presumably in connection with the transfer of warships.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: No. 2 Queen's Road Central.

CAPITAL ... £1,000,000.

DIRECTORS: Mr. Poon Wai Fung, Chairman; Mr. Chow Shoo Son, Mr. Li Koon Chuen, Mr. Kan Ying Po, Mr. Mok Ching Kung, Mr. Chan Ching Shek, Mr. Wong Yam Tong.

CHIEF MANAGERS: Mr. Kan Tong Po, Asst. Manager; Mr. Li Tso Fong.

All banking and exchange business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities. Terms moderate. Interest allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum; and on fixed deposits at the following rates:—For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum. For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. For 12 months at the rate of 4 1/2 per cent. per annum. KAN TONG PO, Chief Manager.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

LESS THAN EIGHTEEN PENCE A DAY SAVED, SECURES A YOUNG MAN OF 30 AN INCOME FOR LIFE OF £100 per year. Starting at 55. For other ages in proportion. THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO. OF CANADA, T. M. WELLES, Manager.

NOTICES.

Lane, Crawford & Co.

INVITE A SPECIAL VISIT TO THEIR NEW Ladies' Outfitting Dept. (FIRST FLOOR) WHERE A VERY FINE SELECTION OF GOWNS, DRESSES, BLOUSES, COATS, SKIRTS, UNDERWEAR, Etc. ARE NOW ON SHOW.



The Latest Styles at Strictly Moderate Prices.


THE IDEAL GIFT FOR THE CHILDREN.

THE LITTLE "RED BOY" GRAFONOLA. Plays ordinary 10" Records in perfect tempo and tone. PRICE \$15.00. THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD. TEL. 1322. 16, DES VOEUX ROAD, CENTRAL.



BIG BEN

THE No. 1 ALARM CLOCK SOLD EVERYWHERE.



Old Tom Gin

PURITAN BRAND PER CASE DUTY PAID - - \$35. SOLE AGENTS: CANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD. QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL. Tel. No. 133.

THE QUARREL IN SIBERIA.

A telegram from Harbin announced that Ataman Simionov had consented to acknowledge Admiral Kolchak as Dictator. A correspondent of the "N.C. Daily News" shows what measures were taken to break down Ataman Simionov's opposition, as follows:—

Owing to interruptions in the telegraph caused by the military at Chita, news from the west is considerably delayed. It appears that notwithstanding the endeavours of the Council of Ministers at Omsk, and also the Allies' representatives at Vladivostok, to get Ataman Simionov to withdraw the telegram he sent to Admiral Kolchak, he has not done so. The consequence has been that the Council of Ministers decided that Ataman Simionov should be relieved of his command and that the Cossack Ataman, General Volkoff, who played one of the chief roles in the coup d'état at Omsk, should be appointed in Simionov's place. Admiral Kolchak concurred with the Ministers' decision and on November 23 an order was signed relieving Simionov of all his military duties. At the same time General Volkoff was ordered to leave at once for Chita to take up his new appointment.

General Horvath, High Commissioner of the Russian Far East, has ordered the Chinese Eastern Railway not to convey any troops or stores belonging to Simionov's detachment if requested by the latter. News from Verkhne-Oudinsk, which lies midway between Irkutsk and Chita, states that General Volkoff, accompanied by troops, has arrived at that town, with the intention of proceeding to Chita. From the latter town it is reported that there is much activity among the military belonging to Simionov's unit along the whole of the Eastern section of the Transbaikalian Railway and that, though passenger train service has not been suspended, all trains are being searched by the military authorities and no one in uniform is allowed to travel.

According to information from Manchuli station two regiments of Simionov's Manchurian detachment are at present at Dauria and one at Karinskaya. Other smaller detachments are stationed at Mandchuli and other stations between Manchuli and Chita, whilst most of Simionov's armoured trains, which recently were drawn up at different stations inside the Chinese Eastern Railway area, are now at Chita. The latest news is not at all encouraging and makes it fairly clear that Simionov does not intend voluntarily to climb down. It appears that he refused to see General Janin when the latter arrived in Chita; that he has refused to hand over his command to General Volkoff, and that he has telegraphed to Ataman Kalinkoff for the latter's assistance.

The Russian civilians living in Transbaikalia are becoming alarmed at the activity of Simionov's units. The latter at Manchuli have arrested Colonel Vasolodsky, who is on General Horvath's staff, and under strong escort taken him to Dauria, stating that he would only be released when the order not to transport supplies along the Chinese Eastern Railway for Simionov's troops was rescinded. According to report General Horvath has telegraphed to General Fuji, commander of the Japanese troops in Transbaikalia, asking him to use his influence with Simionov and get Colonel Vasolodsky released.

Passenger trains from Chita are overcrowded with people fleeing away from the area where a conflict is likely to occur. In Chita itself Simionov has issued a proclamation to the inhabitants to remain quiet and calm. General Horvath has received a telegram from Admiral Kolchak asking him to work in conjunction with General Volkoff, who is proceeding eastwards to Chita. The stationmaster at Manchuli and one of his assistants have been dismissed by the railway management for allowing the transportation of Simionov's supplies. It was, nevertheless, a case of force majeure, as strong armed convoys belonging to Simionov's detachment gave them no alternatives.

In view of the unrest along the Manchurian frontier, General Min, commander of Chinese troops in the Taitshai district, has ordered strong reinforcements of Chinese troops to be sent to all stations between Harbin and Manchuli. Owing to the lack of proper authority along the Transbaikalian railway and the requisitioning of goods by various individuals, the Chinese Eastern Railway management has suspended acceptance of goods destined to Transbaikalia and beyond.

News from Haborovsk states that Kalinkoff has ordered all his Cossacks stationed along the Nikolai railway to concentrate as quickly as possible in Haborovsk.

DULL AND GLOOMY?

If so try Pinkettes, the gentle little liver stimulants, and see how quickly these symptoms will be dispelled.

PINKETTES

cure Constipation, torpid liver, biliousness, sick headaches, coated tongue, foul smelling breath, clear the skin. Of chemists, and post free 60 cents the box from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 205, N. 3rd Street, Shanghai.

THE GENTLE OLIVE.

"Italy," declares the modern man of taste, "is beautiful only in those parts where the olive grows." One may have one's own reservations about the statement, but it would certainly be a more arid and sterile Italy for the traveller without the personal grey expanses of its olive-gardens, as valuable to the eye as the silver quies of the shining escape of the sea to the eye of the inland dweller. One has only to recall the noise of the olive leaf does not rustle of the terraced olive-gardens, with their joy of anemones and cyclamen and their flashing green lizards, to be reminded of the most peaceful image in nature—woods without obscurity, fruitage in sterile places, industry with quiet. Doves, olives, and peace suggest each the other from times as well as association.

In appearance the olive is nearest to the willow, and the resemblance is increased by its habit of raising itself on its own roots and remaining vigorous and fruitful with the smallest apparent hold on the earth. One sees olive trees held together by artificial disease, yet putting out strong branches full of fruit from their hollow and twisted trunks. The trees are productive to a great age. In the olive-garden known to Christendom as Gethsemane the trees are of great size and antiquity, but in the usual picture of Italy the olives are not larger than the trees in an English orchard. They are planted with regularity, and cover large areas, making distinctive belts of grey round the lower slopes of the hills. The fruit is gathered before the winter rains and is beaten from the trees by thin wands. At such times the ground is purple with fruit and animated by children who pick the tiny olive-like berries and carry them off in baskets of hemp to be stored for crushing.

Where the olive-garden is important one may find the press for brushing the fruit within the *jokere* itself, a convenient rookery or quarried hollow, giving room enough for yats, the press, and the piling of the olive in its patient revolutions. One peers into such a cave, dim and cool and lit only from entrance. A peasant emerges from a hole in the earthen floor. One sees a circular stone erection with a windlass at its centre. It would appear at first glance to be a large wheel. Then one sees the old white donkey yoked to the windlass; see the deep groove round the surface of the well, and the millstone on edge revolving heavily over the flattened bags of olives. Save for the thick ooze issuing from the bags they have the appearance of fenders used on steamboat quays. The first fine oil has been drained, for the olives undergo a heavy crushing, and we are in time for the last, extracted from masses of stones and skin. The peasant shows us the transparent succulence of the olive *raisins* in his vat sunk in the floor. "Is the yield good?" "Magnifico!" and a satisfied smile upreading from the face of one man to another assures us of success.

The vintage of Italy is a valuable product, but her oil is a staple food, and the coarser oil is still the only light in less central districts. Yet in these days, when industrial activity in almost a delirium, countless Italy has to find fuel for the furnaces of war. And to do so she is cutting down her olive trees. "In one month," says Signor Galli, "the Ministry bought 50,000 tons of wood, and the wood was olive wood!" At the best of times the fuel supply of Italy is small and difficult of distribution. After one has enjoyed the picturesqueness of the charcoal-burners' huts, high in the mountains, beyond the chestnut zone, the great circular pyres in the clearings, the strings of mules and caresses coming down the forest paths, one reflects on the inadequacy of such supplies. One would be safe in saying, even in these modern days, that save in the large towns the only fuel used for domestic consumption is used for cooking purposes. The houses are entirely without means of warmth, and the winter, though short, is severe. The cooking itself done on small pans of charcoal sunk in a kind of marble or tiled counter and kept alight with marvellous dexterity by the cook's vigorous use of a fan of turkey feathers. If one were to confront an English cook with a quart of lighted charcoal and tell her to cook a dinner for four persons upon it she would wonder whether she could even boil an egg with such means. Yet, in times of peace even these are all the means within the reach of the ordinary housewife. One recalls with amazement, valuable wrangling in the kitchen and breathless complaints of "that brigand of a coalman who wants to give an honest woman dust for good money," and wonders whether even the coal-dust is available in such homes now. The steam-coal which is such a rarity in Italy is loaded in English soil, and Italy is falling her olive trees.

STRAIGHT AT IT.

THERE is no use of our "beating around the bush." We might as well out with it first as last. We want you to try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy the next time you have a cough or cold. There is no reason so far as we can see why you should not do so. This preparation by its remarkable cures has gained a world-wide reputation, and people everywhere speak of it in the highest terms of praise. It is for sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

CHURCH SERVICES.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

January 5th, 1919.

Holy Communion (7.50 a.m.)
Matins (11 a.m.)
Responses: Ferial: Venite, Dye: Psalm: Crouch and Poland: To Psalm: Woodward, Smart and Turle: Benedictus, Langdon. Hymns, 47, 353 (271).

God Save the King.

Litany (12 noon)
Evening (8 p.m.)
Responses: Ferial: Psalm: Russell: Magnificat, Monk (4th morning): Nunc Dimittis: Felton. Hymns, 157, 353 (271).

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon.

January 5th, 1919.

30 Sunday after Christmas.
Day of The-Ingathering for the Armistice and Intercession for the Peace Conference.

Responses: Ferial: Venite, Stanley: Special Psalm: XXIV: CL: To Deum, Oakley in F. 15th Evening: Jubilate, Hughes. Hymns, 55, 275, 353 (A. & M. 277) 551.

God Save the King.

Evening Prayer at 8 p.m.
Responses: Ferial: Special Psalm: XXVIII: CL: Magnificat, Burnby 11th Evening: Nunc Dimittis, Felton: Kyrie, 55, 22, 353 (A. & M. 281) 20.

Vesper Hymn.

God Save the King.

Union Church, Kennedy Road.

Sunday Service, January 5th.

Day of Special Thanksgiving and Prayer.
Morning Service, 11 a.m.
Hymns, 18, 489, 22, 480.

Antiphon: Seek ye the Lord in Communion at 12 noon.
Evening Service, 8 p.m.
Hymns, 47, 483, 481, 594.

Preacher: Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald.

St. Peter's Church, West Point.

Sunday, Jan. 5th, 1919.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.
Preacher: Mr. T. F. Fleming.

Peak Church.

3.15 a.m.—Holy Communion.

The Gospel Hall.

10 & 12 Pender Street.
Weekly Services—Sunday: Breaking of Bread for Believers only, 11 a.m.
Gospel Meeting, 8 p.m.

Tuesday and Thursday, Bible study, 8 p.m.
Friday, Ladies' Bible study, 5.30 p.m.
Saturday, Prayer Meeting, 6 p.m.

First Church of Christ Scientist, MacDonnell Road.

Sundays, 11 a.m.
Wednesdays, 5.30 p.m.

Wesleyan Methodist Church, Wanchai.

Morning Service, 10.15 a.m.
Evening Service, 6.15 p.m.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Arsonal Street.

Sunday Evening, Gospel Meeting, 8 p.m.

St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road.

Mass and Sacrament at 10 a.m. followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Glenale.

Mass at 6.7 and 9.30 a.m.
High Mass at 8 a.m.
5.30 p.m.—Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

EUROPEAN PEACE AND CHINESE NAVY.

About the peace in Europe the Chinese naval delegates have been instructed by the Naval Department of China as follows:—

1.—Tai gao to be asked to be retroceded by Japan as Japan has declared.
2.—The holding of a leased port or harbour or land in China is a cause of disturbance of peace in the Far East and these should be retroceded which have least interest to the powers.
3.—Of the question of freedom of the seas the measures should be discussed with the powers and even though the portion about the sea is reserved from the terms decided at the Hague conference no views should prevent a fair decision of the powers concerned.

4.—As the Chinese Navy is still in its infancy it is necessary to expand it for China's self defence and the Chinese Navy should not suffer any reduction.

5.—Of the question of territorial waters a fixed base of the powers should be discussed so as to avoid any future dispute.

6.—The guarantee of the foreign powers should be got that in case of any negotiations with China no conditions to leave any harbour or port or territory of China be proposed.

To-day's return of communi cable diseases is blank.

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE ITEMS.

The name of Mr. William Thom is added to the list of authorized architects.

Mr. E. D. C. Wolff is a member of the Legislative Council.

Mr. R. G. Shewan is appointed an unofficial member of the Legislative Council, in Mr. E. Shollin's place.

Mr. T. F. Hough is declared a duly elected member of the Licensing Board.

Mr. H. J. Gedge takes Mr. H. W. Looker's place on the Medical Board.

Sergeant H. E. Strange, R.A.M.C., is appointed temporarily a Sanitary Inspector.

Mr. John Gibson, of A. S. Watson & Co., is added to the register of chemists and druggists.

It is notified that the name of Paula Davis & Co., Ltd. has been struck off the register of companies. (This company, the "China Mail" learns, has been taken over and absorbed by Davis Company, Ltd.)

Defence Corps appointments are gazetted as follows:—Capt. J. H. W. Armstrong to be Major.

Lieut. H. W. B. Kinnitt to be Captain.

2nd Lieut. W. Brown, D. Templeton, F. H. Thomas, R. Sutherland, W. J. Hill, G. E. Marley, and F. C. Hall to be Lieutenants.

SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board will be held on Tuesday, January 7, at 4.15 p.m.

The following are the orders of the day:—

Letter from Government relative to the appointment of H. E. Strange to be a Sanitary Inspector.

Correspondence relative to sites for latrines in Shamshui.

Report from the Government Analyst on the public water supplies for the month of December 1918.

Limewashing return for the fortnight ending December 24th 1918.

Mortality return for Hongkong for the week ending December 15, and 22, 1918.

Mortality return for Macao for the week ending December 8, 1918.

Ret. return for the weeks ending December 21, and 28, 1918.

WEATHER REPORT.

January 4th, 11.45 a.m.—No returns from Japan, Vladivostok and the Philippines. Pressure has increased slightly at the majority of reporting stations.

The anticyclone remains stationary and fresh to strong monsoon will continue along the China coast and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 p.m. 3.05 inch. Total since January 1st, 0.18 inches, against an average of 0.10 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 5th January 1919.

1.—Hongkong to (Cap. Rock): N. and N.E. winds fresh, fine.

2.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamock: N. winds, strong.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

C. W. JERRARD, Chief Assistant, Hongkong Observatory, Jan. 4, 1919.

HONGKONG REGISTER.

Previous day: 31.57, 30.34, 30.28. On date at 10 a.m.: 31.57, 30.34, 30.28.

Barometer: 31.57, 30.34, 30.28. Temperature: 31.57, 30.34, 30.28.

Humidity: 31.57, 30.34, 30.28. Direction of Wind: 31.57, 30.34, 30.28.

Force: 31.57, 30.34, 30.28. Weather: 31.57, 30.34, 30.28.

Rain: 31.57, 30.34, 30.28. Highest open air temperature on the 3rd-27: 31.57, 30.34, 30.28.

Lowest open air temperature on the 3rd-27: 31.57, 30.34, 30.28.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director, Hongkong Observatory, Jan. 4, 1919.

HONGKONG TIDES.

The tide-table given below has been compiled at the National Almanac Office in London from the result of the analysis of observations taken by means of an automatic tide-recording machine in the Water Police Basin at Tsim Sha Tsui during the years 1895-9.

The zero of the table corresponds with the zero of the sounding in the Admiralty Chart, which has been found to be 4 feet 3 inches below mean sea-level.

To obtain the depth of water on the tide gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard add 3 feet 4 inches, and on the gauge at Aberdeen Dock, Aberdeen, add 10 feet 4 inches to the height given in the table.

January 5th to 12th, 1919.

Low Water

High Water

Low Water

High Water

Low Water

High Water

Low Water

High Water

Low Water

High Water

Low Water

High Water

Low Water

High Water

Low Water

High Water

Low Water

"BULL-DOG BRITISH."

SOME COMMENTS FROM AMERICA.

The "Louisville Herald," in its number of August 23, devotes an appreciative leading article to "The British," which shows a tendency in America to prompt reaction against certain anti-English propaganda.

"If the Kaiser possessed prescience or had read history, he must have shivered—as tradition has it that we do if some one stops on our grays, says the 'Herald'—when he knew for certain that his spies had lied, and that the stubborn, stick-to-it, bull-dog British had decided to live or die with the French. The British have had a bad record for an ambitious despot to face. They brought Philip of Spain to his knees—they curbed the power of Louis the Great of France—they grappled with the mighty Napoleon and never let go."

"That is the gist of the matter. They never let go. Great Britain, and her Dominions have sent over eight-and-a-half millions of men into the struggle. When we have sent 15,000,000, remarks the 'St. Louis Post Dispatch,' we will do as well. And not before, we may add."

"Thousands of American lads will come to us alive and whole because thousands of our blood-brothers from the British Isles have been killed and mutilated—and have taught us how to escape. Britain made her army white and her own Navy held the gap."

"That is a fact America—broadly speaking—is reluctant to admit. But it is so. What Ruanymede did was done for us."

"For all this they paid. There is hardly a home in Great Britain which does not have its unvisited grave in France or Belgium—not a street on which the permanently maimed do not limp to unaccounted tasks. And the figures show that the percentage of casualties from the Mother Country exceeds the percentage from the Overseas Dominions, thus disposing of one of the meagrest, most dastardly lies of the whole Satanic German propaganda."

"Why do we repeat this? Because England's contribution is either denied or derided; because the fact that her ships have sailed, fed and munitioned Italians and French—to say nothing of Americans—is neglected; because the fact that she rose from nothing at all to be a full military partner of France is mentioned by no one."

"British bottoms conveyed by British warships took the Americans overseas. If you think that is an excessive boast we will, by agreement with Secretary Baker, take off 15 per cent. That is our personal estimate. It does not stand alone, however."

"Where have not the British fought? The Suez was in danger. It was the British that protected it. There were German naval stations in the Pacific. The British mopped them up. Russia asked help by way of the Dardanelles. The British tried to give it. Intervention was needed on the Tigris. The British supplied it. The British were at Salonika. British ships were in the Adriatic. The British Colonial troops freed Africa from the German. The British today are moving south from Archangel and are at Vladivostok."

"It's a true story. England has prolonged the war, shows no disposition, the slightest, to curtail it; could, quite easily, modify the terms and soiled the way."

"It's the British way, the bull-dog British way. Not intelligent, someone suggests, and we are not disposed to defend it as such. Narrow, rather; groovy, angular, morose. Well and good. But where it bites it holds, never fear. That is why Russia, waking up, finds the British at her elbow. That is why Portugal—reaching that she has leaped on Britain since long before the days of Napoleon—throws in her lot with the British confidently."

"War with all the world—'Peace with Britain."

"The British are the poorest advertisers in the world. No one will ever know the sum of their performance. But they deliver the goods. Eighty

JAPAN'S EXPORTS TO CHINA ARE FALLING OFF.

The Japan-China trade for the first ten days of December was very adverse. Exports from Japan fell off further while imports from China scored a fair increase again.

The value of exports from Japan was Yen 10,978,000. This figure was a decrease of Yen 7,035,000 from the preceding ten days although it was still an increase of Yen 1,758,000 on the same time last year. The shipments to all parts of China fell off and only in the case of exports to South China a small gain was scored.

The following is a summary of exports:—

Dec. 1 to Dec. 10, 1918. Dec. 1 to Dec. 10, 1917.

Manchuria Yen 1,021,000 Yen 608,000

N. China 3,701,000 1,684,000

S. China 5,452,000 4,130,000

S. China 13,900 28,000

On the other hand imports from China were valued at Yen 14,900,000, which figure was such a big increase as Yen 10,528,000 on the same time last year and of Yen 2,000 on the preceding ten days. This gain was brought about by the increased shipment of raw materials from central and South China, and Manchuria fell off on account of the closure of Taku and Newchwang.

The following is a summary of imports:—

Dec. 1 to Dec. 10, 1918. Dec. 1 to Dec. 10, 1917.

Manchuria Yen 592,000 Yen 288,000

N. China 2,980,000 763,000

S. China 10,714,000 3,532,000

S. China 614,000 134,000

As the result the balance of trade was adverse to Japan. The balance was so big as Yen 4,638,000. It is to be noted that the reverse was the rule in the Japan-China trade until recently, just as in the Japan-American trade which is now becoming adverse to Japan.

U-BOATS DIVIDED AMONG THE ALLIES.

According to information obtained by the "Mainichi," quoted by the "Yan-an Chronicle," it has been decided that the 123 German submarines interned in British and French ports shall be distributed among the Allies. In order to take delivery of the submarines allotted to Japan, about 300 officers and men are proceeding to England. It is said that the number of officers and men in the Japanese Navy who are experienced in handling submarines is comparatively limited, and the party to be sent to England has been selected from the various stations. Yesterday afternoon (18th December) at 1.30 p.m. 140 officers and men under command of Captain Yamazaki left for Yokosuka. They are to be sent to England together with others. In this connection the "Mainichi" quotes a certain naval officer as saying: "The number of the German submarines allotted to Japan is kept secret. We wish to get specimens of various different designs so that we can make a comparative study of them but it is not known whether our wish can be realized or not. As German submarines have various secret devices, it will be necessary for the Japanese sailors to remain for three or four months in England in order to master them. It will probably be in July next that the German submarines will be brought to Japan. A study of these craft will doubtless be conducive to the promotion of Japanese skill in constructing and steering submarines."

thousand they sent to France, and they have multiplied it a hundredfold. And the British, if we may be permitted to suggest anything as revolutionary, are a great part—possibly a dominant part—of the Americans. They have contributed to our make-up, language and literature; laws and customs; faith and freedom. We are inconceivable, unrealizable, impossible without them. It is not that plain truth? They are not all our good, nor all our bad, but they have a major part in both."

The Full Court of Appeal was composed of Mr. Justice Lush, Acting Chief Justice, Commissioner, Mr. Justice Eameshaw and Mr. Justice Sprague. Argument in the appeal took about 23 days. Mr. H. Ashworth Hope, who appeared for the plaintiffs with Messrs. F. N. Sanderson and L. T. Williams, occupying the floor for ten days with his opening address. Mr. W. R. Armstrong and Mr. Roland Braddell, who appeared for the Government, addressed the Judges for seven and five days respectively.

The Appeal Court found for the plaintiffs with certain reservations. The following is a brief summary:—

Plaintiffs obtain £25,714 in respect of the Mining Cases, on which the Jeshophat Mine stands.

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OLD JERUSALEM.

BRITISH SERGEANTS VISIT TO HOLY PLACES.

The following letter, which was written without any idea of publication, says "The Times," given an interesting picture of Jerusalem as it strikes the British soldier. It was recently addressed by a sergeant to his family at home—

The Jaffa Gate, at which we began our tour with a Y.M.C.A. guide, is closed, as an entrance to the city was made for the Kaiser, this "gentleman" being too proud to pass through the old gate. When General Allenby entered the city he had the old gate opened, not desiring to enter the same way as the "Hun." On the left of the gateway is a clock and a tower. The tower itself is built of stone brought from Solomon's Temple.

David's Tower is a most interesting building also known as the citadel of Herod. It was here (from an older tower on the same site) that David stood watching and fell in love with Bath-sheba. "Thus the name David's Tower. On the steps leading up to the tower General Allenby read the proclamation to the inhabitants.

We then passed down David's street, very narrow and dirty. Unlike most streets it is a series of broad steps leading down the temple area. After walking for about 2 minutes we reached the Jews' Walling Wall. This is the nearest approach the Jews have to the temple area. Many Jews were there praying, and our presence did not make any difference to their worship. Between the crevices in the wall are thousands of nails, forced in by the Jews, as an oath to God, saying "As the nails hold, so I hold to Thee, my God." Leaving the Walling Wall we entered the temple area, a spot most sacred to the Moslems. Here we came to Mosque El-Aksa, and before entering we had to remove our boots so as to avoid the beautiful carpet being soiled. The size and beauty of this place is beyond description. The beams of the roof were brought from Solomon's Temple, beautiful massive cedar wood. The dome is simply lovely, and is some of the most wonderful work of human hands I have ever seen. Just underneath, and slightly to one side of the dome we were shown a niche in the wall where Christ is supposed to have stood and prayed.

We now crossed over to the place where Abraham was going to offer up his son. This spot is marked by a rock called Abraham's Rock, and over it is a beautiful mosque. The dome of this mosque is simply marvellous, and the whole place is built of beautiful stones. The rock itself is railed in with iron screenwork made by the French 800 years ago. The dome, called after Saladin, is supported by marble pillars, supposed to have been brought from Solomon's Temple (they are said to be green marble). Underneath this building is a small cave, the alleged praying-place of Abraham, Solomon, and David. A few paces away from the large mosque is a very small one, and underneath the centre of its dome is a black marble slab, supposed to be Solomon's Judgment Seat; and even to this day certain sects of people use this place to settle a big question.

There are also very large vaults hewn out of the rock under our feet used for the storage of water in Solomon's time, partly for washing away the blood after making sacrifices. On each side of this mound are very old churches, and the Mahomedans believe the scales of justice will be hung under these on the Judgment Day.

The guide then pointed out the Garden of Gethsemane, also the place of the Betrayal, and higher up on the Mount of Olives the place where Christ wept over Jerusalem. Near here we were shown where the Golden Gates bricked up; it was through these gates that Christ rode from the Mount of Olives to the Temple, and there found the moneychangers, etc.

We next saw the Gate Beautiful, where Peter and John cured the lame man; a few yards away from this is Solomon's Tomb, and on the bare of the windows we noticed bits of clothes torn from pilgrims' garments, and I find for some reason I have forgotten for the present. We next came to the Pool of Bethesda, where in the time of

Christ, the sick were cured by the moving water. This pool has been covered in with rubbish for a number of years, and in 1875 excavations were started to uncover it. Excavations have also been made since the war started.

Leaving the Pool of Bethesda, we came to the place where Pontius Pilate had Jesus scourged. It is marked by a tablet in the wall.

We then proceeded to Calvary, noticing the various Stations of the Cross, etc. The fifth stage shows a spot where Simon the Cyrenian took up the Cross, the sixth stage the house of the lady who wiped the sweat off the face of Jesus, the seventh stage where He fell for the second time. We then saw the Crusaders' hospital, named after the Knight of St. John. It is from this hospital that the Red Cross Order of St. John started. It was in this building that the Kaiser preached to the people. We now went to the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, before entering we crossed over the tomb of Philip of Daubey (Philip d'Anagnin), one of the old Crusaders, said to have signed the Magna Charta. Next we came to the marble casket, the covering of the tomb of Joseph of Arimathea. We then went on to Calvary and the tomb, which, of course, is the centre of the world for Christians. We saw the chapel of Mary Magdalene and the pillar to which Christ was bound. We also saw the chapel of St. Sereus, on the walls of which are thousands of crosses cut in by the Crusaders. We also saw the rent in the rock made at the time of the Crucifixion. Here we also saw the figure of Mary, covered with thousands of pounds' worth of jewels given by pilgrims, etc., when visiting; also the stone of Uction, and the Sepulchre showing the stone rolled away.

We then went in the tomb itself, which was most impressive.

SANDALWOOD ROMANCE.

It has long been believed by Koreans that much sandal-wood is lying sunken in the lower reaches of the Yalu. Mr. N. Shimono, of Seoul, heard of this, and started a search for it. He succeeded in discovering a stone monument, erected in 1333, with the statement inscribed on it that 300 logs of sandal-wood were sunk in the Yalu. Encouraged by this discovery, Mr. Shimono continued his search, says the "Seoul Press," and succeeded in getting ten of the logs, which measured five to ten feet long with a diameter of four to eight inches. The value of the find is not as yet estimated, but it is thought it will be a considerable amount. As the value of sandal-wood lies almost entirely in its fragrance, it will be interesting to learn whether its chief property has survived this long immersion.

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